THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1769. THE NUMBER 185.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS we find that the debtors to the late TREASURER's eſtate ſtill backward in diſcharging their balances, and that we ſhall be obliged to proceed to the diſagreeable taſk of levying executions for what is due from them, which we are reſolved to do without delay, and as it is uncertain whether we can even by that method raiſe, in any ſhort time, ſufficient to diſcharge the large balance due from that eſtate to the country; we have determined, in order to remove all cauſe for further complaint, to ſell the greateſt part of the eſtate on ſhort credit, and only reſerve ſufficient to maintain the late Treaſurer's innocent injured family, in a decent frugal manner, till his affairs can be finally ſettled. We therefore now give notice that we ſhall in the months of *January* and *February* next, ſell all that very valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Hanover* county, containing about 4000 acres, known by the name of the *Scotch Town* eſtate, with all the SLAVES, STOCKS, and TOOLS thereon. Alſo another TRACT of fine TOBACCO LAND, lying in *Spotſylvania* county, containing about 5000 acres, with the SLAVES, ſtocks, and tools thereon. Likewiſe a valuable TRACT of LAND, in the upper end of *King & Queen* county, containing about 2500 acres, known by the name of the *Moreoſtck* tract, with the SLAVES, ſtocks, and tools thereon. And ſeveral other TRACTS of LAND, in the county of *King & Queen*, with the SLAVES, and ſtocks, thereon. A particular deſcription of which will be publiſhed in due time; and notice then given of the days of ſale, and reaſonable diſcount will be allowed for ready money. And to prevent diſputes with the purchaſers, we hereby give further notice, that we will not warrant the title of any part of the eſtate ſold by us, as adminiſtrators, but we do aſſure thoſe that may be inclined to purchaſe, that we will not ſell any eſtate where we know or have any reaſon to ſuſpect the title to be defective, without giving proper notice of it at the time of ſale. EDMUND PENDLETON,
4 PETER LYONS.

To be SOLD, *at* Hanover *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the 7th of* December *next, being court day,*

THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES at *Newcaſtle*, in *Hanover* county, known by the name of *Meriwethers*, and the LAND laid off for and belonging to them, being part of the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and purchaſed by him of *John Chiſwell*, Gent. the annual rents amount to about thirty pounds, according to the accounts rendered by the Inſpectors, and the houſes are chiefly new. At the ſame time and place will be SOLD, a tract of fine level land, adjoining the ſaid town of *Newcaſtle*, containing about ninety acres, with ſeveral valuable tenements thereon that rent for thirty or forty pounds a year, belonging to the ſaid *John Robinſon*'s eſtate, and to *John Syme*, Eſq; who has agreed to join in the ſale thereof. The purchaſers will be allowed ſix months credit for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other, giving bond and ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. 5 GEORGE BROOKE.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the 15th day of* December *next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before the* Raleigh *tavern, in* Williamſburg,

THE noted and well accuſtomed ORDINARY ſituate in *James City* county, about ſixteen miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* court-houſe, and to *Ruſſin*'s ferry, now in the occupation of Mr. *Thomas Doncaſtle*, with about five hundred acres of land, belonging to it, which is part of the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. Mr. *Doncaſtle* has leaſed the ſame till the 25th of *December*, 1770, and pays forty-five pounds a year rent. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſer for one half of the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other, giving bond and ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of that eſtate. 7 GEORGE BROOKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a KITCHEN, and ſeveral other repairs, at the glebe of *James City*, will be let, at that place, to the loweſt bidder, on *Monday* the 27th of this month, by

Richard Taliaferro,
William Brown,
Edward C. Travis,
Joſeph Turner,
William Spratley,
Joſeph Eaſtſon.

A ſecond PAPER on the SMALL-POX.

It is not enough that your deſigns, nay, that your actions, are intrinſically good; you muſt take care they ſhall appear ſo. H. FIELDING.

THE ſphere of activity of the infecting ſubſtance of the ſmall-pox, extendeth not beyond a certain diſtance. The people of Virginia are ſenſible of this; and, when they are informed where the diſtemper is, keep off at a ſafe diſtance. The contagion of it is likewiſe comparatively tardy. To theſe two circumſtances it is chiefly owing that the ſmall-pox has not ſpread generally through the colony long before this time. It is evident, from a number of obſervations, founded on the experience of facts taking place invariably, that the ſmall pox is more eaſily prevented from ſpreading, than ſome other diſeaſes we are liable to. If the contagion of the ſmall-pox was as *rapid in its progreſs* * as that of the meaſles, no human efforts could prevent it from ſpreading.

There are three circumſtances which have been moſt frequently the cauſe of the ſmall pox ſpreading into a few families in the country, or more generally through a town. Theſe are, 1ſt, ignorance of the diſeaſe, ſo that the neighbours viſit the ſick. 2dly, concealing it when known, or not giving timely notice. 3dly, the clothes of thoſe who have died of the diſeaſe being ſold or ſtolen in their infected ſtate. As to the firſt, I have already deſcribed the diſeaſe †, ſo that on ſuch appearances a ſuſpicion at leaſt of its preſence may ariſe; and this will induce people, who have not had it, to retire, and commit the ſick to the care of thoſe who have. As to the ſecond, it never can be the intereſt of any family to conceal it; and it would be a cruelty not to be ſuppoſed, to refrain giving immediate notice of it to their near neighbours. It may indeed be the intereſt of owners or maſters of veſſels trading in the colony (except in the port of Norfolk) to conceal it; but I cannot ſuppoſe that any one, in ſuch a ſtation of life, will be ſo baſe. The third, therefore, is by far the moſt dangerous; but the danger proceeds merely from neglect: All ſuch clothes may be carefully kept in the infected houſe, till they are properly cleaned.

The infection of the ſmall pox, is not ſo eaſily taken as people generally imagine: Note well; I ſay this to eaſe their minds only, not that they ſhould leſſen their care.

From what Dr. Baker ‡, the Kings phyſicians and ſurgeons §, Sir John Pringle, and others have ſaid of Mr. Sutton's method of treating his patients, in the artificial and natural ſmall-pox; from Baron Dimſdale, Mr. Bromfield, Monſieur Gatti, and Dr. Ruſton's pamphlets on inoculation; and from obſervations on inoculation, and the treatment of the ſmall-pox juſt publiſhed at London ‖, I find reaſon to believe, that the *rationale* of mitigating this moſt tractable diſtemper is not rightly underſtood; that there are many circumſtances in their methods of treatment ſuperfluous at leaſt; and that moſt of their inoculated patients have very few puſtules; yet there are ſeveral inconveniences happen, which I have not obſerved in any patients who followed my directions.

Several years ago, for my own conveniency, I contracted the extenſive writings relative to the ſmall pox into theſe two ſentences, *it is an animal poiſon, and hath its antidotes*. Opportunities offering, in the ſpring and ſummer of 1760, I made a number of experiments, and by them aſcertained the aſtoniſhing powers of medicine, in mitigating the future ſmall-pox. I likewiſe tried how far this could be carried without leſſening or altering temperate patients, diet, and manner of life; and made it evident, that the diſeaſe may be almoſt annihilated. Such dexterous performances, however, though they are entirely ſafe to the conſtitution as I conducted them, are unneceſſary. It is beneficial to ſome infirm conſtitutions, to allow them a few ſcores of puſtules. Thus, with unparalleled rapidity, I formed to myſelf a regular ſyſtem of preparing patients to have the ſmall-pox as mildly as it is neceſſary; and that too free from the imperfections and ſuperfluities of any of the methods yet publiſhed. This is the more extraordinary, as I accomplished my plan in a part of the Britiſh dominions where the ſmall pox is ſeldom ſeen, and little known; and at a time when I had not ſo much as heard that any inoculators deviated from the general practice in England, which was publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette of April 11, 1760, ſome little time after I had inoculated my firſt ſet of patients.

About that time ſome ſuch thoughts as the following, occurred to my mind: If every man, woman, and child, were put through the ſmall pox, and all the ſmall pox matter afterwards completely deſtroyed, would the diſeaſe be extirpated forever? Or would it in time be generated anew? From the fameneſs of the infecting ſubſtance of the ſmall-pox, and the uniformity of its effects from the time of Rhazes ¶ to the preſent; and from experiments my fancy could lead me to make on various animals, and animal ſubſtances, I imagine the above queſtions are decisively ſolvible. But I employ not my time in affairs merely curious.

A phyſician of England, from motives of humanity, inclines to have the ſmall pox extirpated; and that the eighteenth century ſhould have the glory of doing it **. Shall I with, from motives of humanity likewiſe, that it may never be extirpated. Can we ſpare it? Our moſt efficacious medicines are few: They are chiefly taken from the poiſons of the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal kingdoms. This animal poiſon I ſpeak of, is excelled by none of them in ſcouring the whole of the human conſtitution, the nerves not excepted. Hence, for ſome months after a moderate ſmall-pox, the males poſſeſs more manly vigour, the females a more lively bloom, and both enjoy a more ſteady chearfulneſs of mind. However whimſical the notion may be reckoned at preſent, I cannot help thinking that phyſicians, of future times, will regret they cannot adminiſter the true ſmall-pox, as a *remedy* for an in irm conſtitution, but once in a patient's life time. I have already regretted it. Indeed it requires no ſmall degree of phyſical ſagacity to direct this important proceſs. Poiſons undoubtedly are edged tools in medicine: They may be highly uſeful in the hands of expert artiſts; but they cannot be ſafe in the hands of novices. Novices, however, ought not to remain ſuch. Ordinary capacities may improve themſelves by ſtudy; if they neglect this they are deficient in their duty to the public. It is the duty of the public to correct delinquency; but not to check the progreſs of ſaving knowledge. Virginians, who might be ſaved to the ſtate, die of the ſmall pox at home, and abroad; becauſe

This blank ſhall not be filled up till my indictment is tried by the Petit Jury. I have not the ſmalleſt objection to truſting my life, and my reputation to the judgment of our juries. But I will never truſt to their judgment for defending the lives of my patients againſt contagion. If our legiſlature pleaſes to make a law to regulate medical practice, if I like it, I will abide by it; if not, I can take myſelf to a country where the medical regulations are ſuch as I am willing to ſubmit to.

I have not forgot it is ſaid by the great Boerhaave, that no phyſician can be ſo ſucceſsful in practice in a country where he is a ſtranger, as in that wherein he had practiſed for ſeveral years. It is ſaid likewiſe, and by many, that doctors differ. I revere the memory of Boerhaave; I am inſtructed by his writings: He is one of thoſe induſtrious methodical authors, whoſe works will ever be uſeful to ſtudents, who have phyſical judgment enough not to be miſguided. Are there not freethinkers in medicine? Is not a true medical capacity the ſame in every country? Do not bunglers blunder in all countries? I. D.

Mr. RIND,

IT is obſerved, that the Engliſh are very jealous of their liberties, and apt to be inflamed when they think they are in any danger: But this jealouſy, which is neceſſary to the preſervation of them, is often carried to an extreme, as it has been for this year or two paſt; and therefore I have wondered that no cool diſpaſſionate man hath given us an antidote to ſome pieces which have been publiſhed. This may poſſibly ariſe from there being no perſon of the ſame ſentiments with myſelf: If it is ſo, it is not my fault, but rather a misfortune, as a man cannot hinder his opinion. However, as I think every one accountable to Heaven both for his political as well as moral conduct, it is his duty, in both caſes, to gain all the knowledge he can, to be open to conviction, and to endeavour to inveſtigate the truth. From theſe conſiderations, I am induced to deſire the favour of ſome of your correſpondents to anſwer the following queries.

Whether, as the colonies all allow the right of Parliament to impoſe duties for the regulation of trade, the appropriation of the money ariſing from thoſe duties can alter the right; or more properly, can the ſame power have a right to impoſe duties, and direct them to be paid into one fund, and not have a right to order them to be paid into any other?

Is not Mr. Pownall's reaſoning upon this ſubject juſt, who ſeems to be what is called a friend to the colonies; and who, obſerving, that they had been taught to reaſon themſelves into an oppoſition to all external taxes, which they had ſubmitted to for a century and a half; and that they neither were nor could be in earneſt in making thoſe claims, otherwiſe than having ſomething to negotiate with, and to give up; afterwards ſays, "Whatever tax or duty is impoſed upon external property imported into their country—is indeed annexed to the property, but not upon them either in their rights or perſons; until they chooſe, by purchaſing that property with the tax annexed to it, to annex that tax alſo to themſelves: But this is an act of their own conſent." And I would further aſk whether it can make any difference to an American, whether he pays theſe duties here, or in England? The hardſhip lies in being confined to purchaſe theſe articles from Great Britain with the duties annexed to them; and therefore petitions have been very juſtly preferred againſt them; but as this confinement in trade is the neceſſary conſequence of our dependance, ſhould thoſe petitions have been accompanied with threats, as they were in ſome of the colonies, before it could be known whether they would be rejected, or not? However, whether the Parliament hath or hath not a right to lay theſe external taxes, it is clear, that it is very poſſible for a great many members to conceive ſuch a right to exiſt in the ſupreme legiſlature; therefore how unreaſonable and unjuſt is it to ſuppoſe both Houſes of Parliament united in a deſign to enſlave us; for tho' I may think there is great impropriety in their raiſing any revenue from America, and that the acts ought to be repealed, conſidering the univerſal diſlike to them, and that the oppoſition proceeds from virtuous principles, yet theſe things might not have appeared in the ſame light at home.

I differ alſo in opinion with many with regard to ſome men who are popular in England; for although it is hard to determine whether any particular man is a true patriot or not, as the title is often given to incendiaries

---

* *Contagium celere.* Profeſſor Rutherford's M. S. Aphoriſmi de Morbillis.

† *Purdie's Gazette, April* 14, 1768.

‡ *In his enquiry into the merits of a method of inoculating the ſmall pox.* &c.

§ *London and Gentleman's Magazine for Feb.* 1768.

‖ *Compendium of pyſic and ſurgery,* &c. 1769.

¶ *He wrote a book on the ſmall-pox upwards of* 800 *years ago.*

** *London medical obſervations. Vol.* 3. *Art.* 29.

who make themſelves popular at the expence of the public quiet; yet there are ſome criterions by which a patriot may be known. In the firſt place, a patriot muſt be an honeſt man, and an honeſt man in ſupporting the rights of the people will not attempt to miſlead them: He will confine himſelf to juſt grievances, and not aggravate ſmall ones, nor will he avail himſelf of the popular humour to exclaim againſt meaſures, when there is no foundation for complaint. A patriot would not mention as a maſſacre the affair in St. George's fields, if the account we have of that tranſaction is true, becauſe he would prefer good order to tumult and riot, and would diſlike to ſee the laws of his country trampled on. A patriot would not complain of the "numberleſs perſecutions and cruelties committed againſt the perſon of Mr. John Wilkes," becauſe he would not confound things, by a manifeſt inſinuation that Mr. Wilkes had undeſervedly ſuffered in every, or moſt of the proceedings againſt him. A patriot would not ſay, as one of our writers did ſome months ago, that if the Parliament ſhould extend the riot act to America, he hoped our Courts of Juſtice would pay no regard to it; or, according to his own words, even ſuppoſe that to be law which at once overſets all law; becauſe that is denying the authority of Parliament, on a point where it could not be diſputed, and becauſe no friend to good order and government would object to a wholeſome and good law. Can the ſheriff, with the poſſe-comitatus, compoſed of men apt to be infected with the ſame madneſs, controul a turbulent mob? And if he can ſometimes, are not ſoldiers more likely to anſwer that purpoſe, and with as much ſafety, as they are put under the direction of the Civil Magiſtrate? It is for this reaſon the riot act has been wiſely made, in order to ſecure as much as poſſible every man from violent outrages: And if any danger is to be apprehended from a ſoldiery on ſuch occaſions, a much greater is to be feared from a headſtrong giddy multitude, not only becauſe the one is an orderly body of men, and the other is not, but becauſe the injured may have redreſs by law for the illegalities that may be committed by the former, but for the violences of the latter he can find none.

Popular prejudices have grown to ſuch a height, that it becomes every moderate man to throw in his mite towards correcting them; but if no one will join with me, and I happen to be ſingular in opinion, I am very willing to be convinced of my error.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
SENEX.

P. S. I forgot to propoſe another queſtion—If the —— ſhould change his Miniſtry now, would it not be like Charles the Firſt conſenting to the death of the Earl of Strafford, and confe wicked men to diſturb his whole reign, from the hopes they might have of getting into the places of every outed Miniſtry? The real grievances of the nation, the undue influence of the Crown in the Houſe of Commons, and its interfering ſo much in elections, are as much to be aſcribed to former adminiſtrations as the preſent one; and it is ten to one that no alteration in that reſpect would happen by a change. Our hopes of relief muſt then reſt in the King alone; but if his Majeſty is perſuaded that all the petitions we hear of are nothing more than attempts to remove the Miniſtry, which may well be the caſe when ſo many imaginary grievances are blended with the real ones, what a pity it is that the cauſe of the nation ſhould be undertaken by ſuch patriots?

PARIS, *Auguſt* 28.

It is ſaid that the government propoſes to cultivate tobacco in the iſland of Corſica; and there is reaſon to believe that the greateſt part, if not the whole of that commodity which is conſumed in France, may be raiſed in that iſland.

LONDON, *September* 5.

The Ripon man of war is arrived at Portſmouth from Boſton, in New-England, in whom came paſſenger his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, who arrived in town yeſterday.

On Saturday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter landed at Dover, from making a tour into Germany and Denmark: On Sunday he waited on their Majeſties at Richmond Lodge, where he ſtaid four hours; and yeſterday viſited his Royal mother, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Carlton houſe.

Extract of a letter from Breſcia (in Italy) dated Aug. 30, brought by this day's mails.

"The day before yeſterday a terrible accident happened here: A flaſh of lightning fell that day on the tower, where ſeveral thouſand weights of gunpowder was depoſited, which blew it up, with a horrible exploſion. Eight palaces and 93 other houſes were entirely deſtroyed, and about 1800 perſons were buried under the ruins. About 300 were taken alive out of the rubbiſh, but all of them more or leſs wounded; the reſt were found cruſhed to death.

"We cannot but juſtly aſcribe the laſt occaſioned by this dreadful accident; but, on a general view, it cannot be leſs than 300,000 ducats Venetian money.

The morning levee of the Nobility waited upon the Duke of Cumberland at his houſe in Grafton ſtreet, to congratulate his Royal Highneſs on his ſafe arrival in England.

This day his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, who arrived in town yeſterday from Boſton, New-England, had a long conference with the Earl of Weymouth, and ſeveral other officers of ſtate.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Auguſt 19.

"Two ſhips loaden with corn from Cairo, in Egypt, importing [illegible] having informed that the bakers ſaid bread dearer [illegible], cauſed thirty of them to be arreſted, whereupon [illegible] ſeized up by the ears and hands, at different corners of the ſtreets, with a ring at the noſe, to which [illegible] of the ſtall leaves which they had ſold; and in this condition were they left to perish. It is certain, that theſe bakers deſerved correction; but ſuch a kind of puniſhment, one ſhould think, was too barbarous for human nature not to revolt at it."

Sept. 4. Among the many humorous figures that are to appear at the maſquerade at Stratford, they ſay, that a Lady of Worceſter, remarkable for her corpulency, will aſſume the character of a Patagonian baby, and is to be dreſſed in a white frock and back ſtring.

It is ſaid, that a certain unpopular Earl has received propoſals from the leaders of oppoſition, which it is no leſs to his honour to have rejected, than it was diſgraceful and ſervile in them to have made.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. adviſe, that the unexpected demand lately made by a Turk, who arrived in that city the beginning of the ſame month from Conſtantinople, reclaiming on the part of the Porte the ſums advanced there to the late Charles XII. of Sweden, at the time he reſided at Bender, has occaſioned much conſternation to the King and States of Sweden, as the preſent condition of their finances admit not conveniently of complying with the demand; and a refuſal may probably occaſion a rupture between the Court of Stockholm and the Porte; which ſome people ſuppoſe is clearly intended by the latter.

A letter from Naples, dated Auguſt 18, ſays, "The corn harveſt hath been ſo abundant here this year, that the government hath permitted 2,200,000 ſacks of it to be exported.

It was the Earl of Rochford who introduced Sir Francis Bernard to his Majeſty yeſterday. Sir Francis's ſtay was but ſhort; but it is ſaid that he will attend the next Council, to give an account of the preſent ſtate of the affairs of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Yeſterday ſeveral Gentlemen, Agents for the American colonies, waited on ſome of the great officers of State, on affairs of importance, relative to North-America.

It was reported this morning, that the total ſuppreſſion of our Admiralty courts, in the American colonies, will ſoon take place.

A correſpondent from Dunkirk informs us, that an order had been ſent to the frontier towns and ſea-ports, to apprehend five Engliſh officers, if they ſhould attempt to paſs to England. The orders are ſuch, that, if apprehended, they are to be put in irons, and conducted to Paris by the Marechauſee.

It is rumoured, that a certain Governor has declared his intentions to impeach ſome Gentlemen, of great influence in one of the American provinces, of high treaſon.

By a letter from the Downs, received yeſterday, we learn, that a merchant ſhip, bound for Oporto, is come to anchor there, and waits only to take L—— H—— on board, who is ſaid to be going to Italy. It is alſo ſaid, that another ſhip lies ready, with ſeveral months proviſions on board, for the uſe of the ſame great perſon.

Lord —— has ſent a letter into the city, to acquaint the merchants trading to Ruſſia, that the Ruſſians have diſpatched a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line to Conſtantinople. It is imagined the French will oppoſe this ſquadron, and it is ſuppoſed a council will be held to-morrow, at St. James's, on this account.

Sept. 8. It is aſſerted, that a great perſon in the law has been applied to, within theſe two days, for his opinion, reſpecting the attack made upon the character of a certain Nobleman by a country phyſician.

The account of the Earl of Bute having ſet out for France, which was mentioned yeſterday in one of the morning papers, is entirely void of foundation; and, we are aſſured, upon good authority, that his Lordſhip has at preſent no intention to pay another viſit to the continent.

A correſpondent ſays, that a certain phyſician is likely to gain as little credit by his ſtory in relation to the peace, as a perſon commonly called the fighting parſon, did by his narrative of an extraordinary duel, and obſerves, that the people of England have not been very credulous with reſpect to ſham plots, &c. ſince they were ſo egregiouſly impoſed upon in the days of Charles the ſecond.

It is ſaid Sir JEFFERY AMHERST will be appointed Commander in Chief of all the forces in North-America, in the room of General Gage.

Sept. 9. Yeſterday Lord Villiers, now Earl of Jerſey, reſigned his place as Vice Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

The ſame day his Lordſhip kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber to his Majeſty.

We hear that Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, member for Orford in Suffolk, and ſon of the Earl of Hertford, will be appointed Vice Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Earl of Jerſey.

Some letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian fleet, has orders to oppoſe force to force, in caſe of being in the leaſt obſtructed by a certain naval power, whoſe neutrality is greatly ſuſpected at the Court of Peterſburgh.

They write from Breſt, that a fleet is fitting out there, but its deſtination remains unknown.

A certain letter has thrown a great damp on the expectations of any further diſcovery into a very important charge; for whatever might have appeared at the bottom on an examination, the learned doctor's plan being ſo ill concerted, will, in all probability, fail of the intended effect.

It was reported this morning, but we know not on what foundation, that a certain noble Lord, lately in Adminiſtration, had ſhot himſelf.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 12.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 8.

The affair of Dr. Muſgrave is making a noiſe here; he accuſes ſome great perſonages of bribery, in the affair of the late peace; but whether the charge is true or falſe, the world muſt judge, when they ſee the proofs. Some ſay he can bring little or no evidence of the facts he aſſerts.

There is a talk that the Ruſſian fleet of 20 ſail of the line, will be obſtructed in their paſſage to Conſtantinople by the French; whether Britain will interfere in this affair or not is uncertain.

GLASGOW, *Sept.* 14.

As every piece of information reſpecting the progreſs of the great canal, now making between the rivers Forth and Clyde, muſt be agreeable to our readers, we take this opportunity to inform them, that there are now upwards of fifty men at work in the Dollater Bog (the point of partition or higheſt ground between the two rivers) a little to the eaſtward of Kilſyth, and that in general that great undertaking ſucceeds in every reſpect beyond expectation.

We are informed that the notes now caſting off for the new banking company which is to be eſtabliſhed at Ayr the beginning of November next, under the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Co. are done with printing types of a new conſtruction, invented by Profeſſor Willſon and ſons of this place. They are totally different from any other kind of types hitherto uſed, and ſo contrived as to make any imitation or forgery very difficult, if not impracticable. We hear alſo that a branch of this bank is to be eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh, both for diſcounting bills and giving out caſh accounts.

The Friendſhip, Moody, from Virginia, is arrived at Ayr.

Arrived in Clyde ſince our laſt.
The Diamond, Ritchie, from Virginia, with tobacco.
The Prince of Wales, Chalmers, from Virginia.
The Brilliant, Bennett, from Virginia.
The Harry, Shannon, from Virginia.
The Betſy, M'Guffie, from Virginia.
The Preſtongrange, Campbell, from Virginia.
The Hope, Armour, from Virginia.

CORK, *Auguſt* 24.

Monday his Majeſty's 34th regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Cavendiſh, arrived on board the Pennſylvania Farmer, Captain Blair, from Philadelphia, and the troops are arrived in town.

Yeſterday another veſſel arrived at Cove, with troops from Philadelphia.

MONTREAL, *October* 2.

The ſmall pox rages here with great violence, and is extremely fatal, ſcarce a day paſſing without ſix or ſeven perſons dying. It is hoped that the fatality will ſoon ceaſe, as the Canadian inhabitants have at laſt approved of inoculation, owing to the judicious advice of their clergy, and by ſeeing the eaſy and ſucceſsful Suttonian method practiſed here by Mr. Latham, ſurgeon to the King's (or 8th) regiment of foot.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 23.

We are informed, by a Gentleman from North-Carolina, that on the 7th inſtant his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of that province, diſſolved the Aſſembly thereof, which had adopted the plan of the ſpirited reſolves of the patriotic and loyal Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſtant (being the day on which the inhabitants of New-York nobly determined not to ſurrender their rights to arbitrary power) the Sons of Liberty aſſembled at Mr. De La Montayne's, and celebrated the ſame; when, among many other toaſts, the following were drank, viz.

"The patriotic HOUSE of BURGESSES of the dominion of VIRGINIA.

"The COUNCIL of VIRGINIA.

"The Printers who nobly diſregarded the deteſtable ſtamp-act, preferring the public good to their private intereſt, in 1765."

The petition for dividing the county of Auguſta is agreed to by the Houſe of Burgeſſes. and we hear the new county is to be named BOTETOURT.

The Katie, Clark, the Molly, Barron, the Cuninghame, Wylie, and the Molly, Scott, all from Glaſgow, are arrived in James river.

Capt. Barron ſpoke the Dutcheſs of Gordon, from London, for New-York, on the 12th inſtant, about 20 leagues E. from Cape Henry, out 6 weeks, all well.

Mr. RIND,

Pleaſe to give the following Query a place in your paper, and you will oblige many of your ſubſcribers.

WHAT is the reaſon that the Council of this province have not a Chaplain, as well as the Houſe of Burgeſſes? If ſuch a perſon is retained for the benefit of his prayers, one Houſe has as much need of prayers to direct and proſper their conſultations, as the other. If the honour of the thing is intended only, that honour is as juſtly due to one as to the other. If the reward of merit is deſigned, the more that is rewarded the better. Therefore, by the Council's having a Chaplain, it will enhance the deſign, and a ſecond worthy man will be provided for. Both Houſes of the Britiſh Parliament have Chaplains.

*** *Directions for Inoculation, by Dr.* Dimſdale, *and* Snap-ſhorto De Teſte *ſhall have a place in our next.*

STAFFORD, *Nov.* 22, 1769.

To be SOLD, *at the* BREWERY *at* Marlborough, *in* Stafford *county*,

A LARGE quantity of extreme good BEER and ALE, at 16d. and 11d. *per* gallon, including the caſk; the caſks are good, and contain from 40 to 50 gallons.

Capt. *Thomas Caſſon* will carry about 120 caſks up *Rappahannock* river, within 20 days from this time. He will call at all the towns and Gentlemens houſes on the river, and will lodge any quantity for Gentlemen in the foreſt where they ſhall pleaſe to direct.

Mr. *Waylet*, the brewer, has brewed four crops, and has always made good liquor, and he thinks the preſent crop will be better than uſual, as the grain is very good. He is ſo confident of his ſucceſs, that he has agreed to pay for all that is not good; and as a careful perſon will accompany the Captain, who is a very honeſt man, there can be no danger of adulteration in the paſſage.

The whole has been brewed ſince the 20th of *October* laſt, and the beer will be fit for uſe in a fortnight, and the ale in three days after landing.—Thoſe who drank of the laſt crop, prefer it to any they ever drank.

For SALE,

TWELVE hundred acres of fine LAND, in *Suſſex* county, 7 miles below the courthouſe: It joins *Notteway* river for about one mile, which affords plenty of fiſh, and makes near 100 acres of low grounds, well ſtocked with cypreſs and other timber: In the banks are plenty of ſhells, very good for lime. Great part of the high lands are rich, and fit for tobacco, which is not common in that part of the country. Mr. *Benjamin Cleamonds*, and Mr. *Thomas Gilliam*, will ſhew the lands to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe.

J. SYME.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, to all whom it may concern, that he has iſſued a *fieri facias* on a judgment of *Spotſylvania* court, againſt the eſtate of Capt. *John Waller*, which is levied on the ſlaves, goods, and chattels of the ſaid *John*, and by virtue of which execution the ſheriff of *Spotſylvania* will proceed to a ſale, for ready money, on *Wedneſday* the 29th inſtant, at the houſe of *William Wood*, deputy clerk for ſaid county. All perſons that have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate, by way of mortgage, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to appear on the day of ſale, and at the place aforeſaid, that their ſeveral claims againſt the eſtate (if any) may be adjuſted. JOHN RUSSELL.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber about three weeks ago, a bay horſe about 13 hands and an half high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his brand if any, forgot; his off foot before has the appearance of his being lately gravelled, which may be obſerved about the middle of his hoof. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, in *Williamsburg*, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

WILLIAM PIERCE.

The ſubſcriber intends ſelling to the higheſt bidder, on Friday *the 8th of* December, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

HIS PLANTATION in the upper end of *Hanover*, containing 600 acres of good land, whereon is a convenient dwelling houſe, and out-houſes; alſo a very fine double geared griſt-mill, extremely well ſituated for cuſtom, and well calculated for manufacturing wheat, having a bolting cloth which goes by water, and a houſe for packing away the flour contiguous to the mill; ſhe is always well ſupplied with water, having a ſtrong ſtone dam acroſs the *Southanna* river, is 30 miles from *Richmond*, and 25 from *Hanover* town. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, twenty very likely *Virginia* born Negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, an *Engliſh* ſtallion, ſeveral blooded mares and colts, all the ſtock of cattle and hogs, the crop of corn and fodder, and plantation utenſils. Credit will be given upon all ſums exceeding twenty-five ſhillings, till *April* 1771. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land and mill, may make the time of payment agreeable to himſelf. Bond and ſecurity will be demanded of the purchaſers. A. DONALD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the 15th of* December, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of exceeding fine tobacco land, lying in the upper end of *Hanover* county. This land is ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of it will be unneceſſary. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſers. Bond and ſecurity will be required.

NATH: WEST DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD *at* Farley's *ordinary, in* Amelia *county, near the court-houſe, the 27th of* December *next,*

FIFTY CHOICE YOUNG

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, not one grey head among them. I have a great probability of getting about thirty more, but the public may be aſſured that no weather ſhall prevent my being there that day, with the above fifty. Credit will be given (for all except ſix, who are to be ſold for ready cath) till *May* next, for one half of the money, and *May* 1771, the other half, with intereſt from the date if not paid punctually. An undoubted title will be made, and the ſlaves warranted ſound, by JOHN HAWKINS.

SHOCKOE, *Nov.* 14, 1769.

WE want to charter a VESSEL to go up the *Mediterranean*.

3 STORRS & ELLIS.

To be LET *on freight or charter, to any port in* Europe, *or the* Weſt-Indies,

THE ſhip NEPTUNE, *James Locke*, maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 400 hhds. and has very good accommodations for paſſengers. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Norfolk*.

JOHN MACLEAN.

N. B. The above ſhip being a very good veſſel, and well found, will be ſold, if a ſatisfactory offer ſhould be made, before a freight is engaged.

To be LET *on freight or charter, to any port in* Europe, *or the* Weſt-Indies,

THE brig JOLLY BACCHUS, *Henry Lamount*, maſter, an extraordinary well built new veſſel, of about 300 hhds. or 7000 buſhels of grain burthen; ſhe will be ready to take in her loading the beginning of *January* next. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Norfolk*. JOHN MACLEAN.

CULPEPER county, *Nov.* 16, 1769.

TAKEN out of my POCKET-BOOK laſt night, at Mr. *William Walker's*, in *Fredericksburg*, a bond for FIFTEEN POUNDS, executed by *Robert Williams*, of *North-Carolina*, to *John Smith*, of *Culpeper*, *Virginia*, by him aſſigned to me; this public notice is, to deſire all perſons not to take aſſignment of ſaid bond; and if the ſame ſhould be offered to apprehend the villain. And in particular forewarning the ſaid *Williams* thereof, that he pay the ſame only to

THOMAS SMITH.

ELIZABETH-CITY, *Nov.* 10, 1769.

TAKEN up at the mouth of *Back River*, a ſpritſail, with a ſmall barrel of rope, which the owner may have by proving his property, and paying charges. JOHN LEWIS, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Amelia* county, in *Auguſt* laſt, a Mulatto man named *Sam*, about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very well made, and is branded on each cheek with the letters I R, which form a ſort of a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſlave ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to me, or to Mr. *Henry Randolph*, in *Cheſterfield*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward.

3 JOHN RANDOLPH.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY

For diſpoſing of certain LANDS, SLAVES, *and* STOCKS, *belonging to the ſubſcriber.*

PRIZES.		VALUE.	CONTENTS of PRIZES.
1 of		£.1375	To conſiſt of 550 acres of very good land, lying in King William county, on Pamunkey river, called Gooch's, part of 1686 acres, purchaſed of William Claiborne, deceaſed; the line to extend from ſaid river to the back line acroſs towards Mattapony.
1	0	1925	To conſiſt of 550 acres of very good land, adjoining and below the ſaid tract, lying on Pamunkey river, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above; alſo all other good and convenient out-houſes, 1000 fine peach trees thereon, with many apple trees and other ſorts of fruit, a fine high and pleaſant ſituation, and the plantation in exceeding good order for cropping; the line to extend from ſaid river to the back line towards Mattapony.
1 of		1750	To conſiſt of 586 acres, below the aforeſaid two tracts, whereon is a fine peach orchard, and many fine apple trees; the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and very fine for corn and tobacco, and abounds with a great quantity of white oak, which will afford, it is thought, a thouſand pounds worth of plank and ſtaves.
	£.		
65 of	50	3250	To conſiſt of 6500 acres of good land, in Caroline county, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each.
4 of	75	300	To conſiſt of 812 acres of good land, in Spotſylvania county, in the fork between Northanna and the North fork, with a large quantity of low grounds, and meadow land, to be laid off in lots of 203 acres each.
1 of		280	A Negro man named Billy, about 22 years old, an exceeding truſty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and underſtands putting up his fires Alſo his wife named Lucy, a young wench, who works exceeding well both in the houſe and field.
1 of		200	A Negro man named Joe, about 27 years old, a very truſty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and underſtands putting up his fire.
1 of		200	A Negro man named Mingo, about 24 years old, a very truſty good finer, and hammer man, and underſtands putting up his fire.
1 of		180	A Negro man named Ralph, about 22 years old, an exceeding good finer.
1 of		220	A Negro man named Iſaac, about 20 years old, an exceeding good hammer man and finer.
1 of		250	A Negro man named Sam, about 26 years old, a fine chaffery man; alſo his wife Daphne, a very good hand at the hoe, or in the houſe.
1 of		200	A Negro man named Abraham, about 26 years old, an exceeding good forge carpenter, cooper, and clapboard carpenter.
1 of		150	A Negro man named Bob, about 27 years old, a very fine maſter collier.
1 of		90	A Negro man named Dublin, about 30 years old, a very good collier.
1 of		90	A Negro man named London, about 25 years old, a very good collier.
1 of		90	A Negro man named Cambridge, about 24 years old, a good collier.
1 of		90	A Negro man named Harry, a very good collier.
1 of		100	A Negro man named Toby, a very fine maſter collier.
1 of		120	A Negro man named Peter, about 18 years old, an exceeding truſty good waggoner.
1 of		190	A Negro man named Dick, about 24 years old, a very fine blackſmith; alſo his ſmith's tools.
1 of		80	A Negro man named Sampſon, about 32 years old, the ſkipper of the flat.
1 of		70	A Negro man named Dundee, about 38 years old, a good planter.
1 of		85	A Negro man named Caroline Joe, about 35 years old, a very fine planter.
1 of		110	A Negro woman named Rachel, about 32 years old, and her children Daniel and Thomſon, both very fine.
1 of		70	A Negro woman named Hannah, about 16 years old.
1 of		75	A Negro man named Jack, a good planter.
1 of		75	A Negro man named Ben, about 25 years old, a good houſe ſervant, and a good carter, &c.
1 of		120	A Negro man Robin, a good ſawyer, and Bella his wife.
1 of		70	A Negro girl named Sukey, about 12 years old, and another named Betty, about 7 years old; children of Robin and Bella.
1 of		75	A Negro man named York, a good ſawyer.
1 of		80	A Negro woman named Kate, and a young child, Judy.
1 of		60	A Negro girl, Aggy, and boy, Nat; children of Kate.
1 of		75	A Negro man named Pompey, a young fellow.
1 of		110	A fine breeding woman named Pat, lame of one ſide, with child, and her three children; Lætt, Milley, and Charlotte.
1 of		60	A fine boy, Phill, ſon of Patty, about 14 years old.
1 of		50	A Negro man named Tom, an outlandiſh fellow.
1 of		280	A Negro man named Cæſar, about 30 years old, a very good blackſmith, and his wife named Nanny, with two children, Tab and Jane.
1 of		110	A Negro man named Edom, about 23 years old, a blackſmith, who has ſerved four years to the trade.
1 of		160	A Negro man named Moſes, about 23 years old, a very good planter, and his wife Phœbe, a fine young wench, with her child Nell.
1 of		50	A Negro woman, Dorah, wife of carpenter Jemmy.
1 of		35	A Negro named Venus, daughter of Tab.
1 of		25	A Negro named Judy, wife of Sambo.
1 of		20	A Negro named Lucy, outlandiſh.
1 of		25	A Negro man named Toby, a good miller.
1 of		100	A team of exceeding fine horſes, conſiſting of four, and their gear; alſo a good waggon.
1 of		80	A team of four houſes, and their gear, with two coal waggons.
10 of	20	200	To conſiſt of 100 head of cattle, to be laid off in 10 lots.
123		13400	
1 of		5000	To conſiſt of a forge and geared griſt-mill, both well fixed, and ſituate on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, with 1800 acres of good land, in King and Queen county, near Todd's Bridge, which coſt 6000 l. lately repaired ſince the guſt, and now in good order.
124 PRIZES		18,400 *l.*	
1716 BLANKS			

1840 TICKETS at 10 *l.* each, are 18,400 *l.*

MANAGERS are *John Randolph, John Baylor, George Waſhington, Fielding Lewis, Archibald Cary, Carter Braxton, Benjamin Harriſon, Ralph Wormeley, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Walker, Thomas Tabb, Edmund Pendleton, Peter Lyons, Patrick Coutts, Neil Jamieſon, Alexander Donald, Anthony Walke*, jun. *David Jamieſon, and John Madiſon*, Gentlemen.——The LOTTERY to be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's*, in *Williamsburg*, on *Wedneſday* the 13th of *December* next, before which time all Gentlemen, who have been ſo kind as to take tickets to diſpoſe of, are deſired to return the receipts, and any tickets remaining unſold, to the ſubſcriber; or one of the managers. It may be neceſſary to inform the public, that the tickets No. 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, and 68, were loſt by Col. *Richard Tunſtall*, and if found will not be conſidered as the property of the poſſeſſor, but are deſired to be returned to BERNARD MOORE.

Hanover county, *Nov*, 17, 1769.

WHEREAS I am properly impowered by Mr. *Leighton Wood*, ſen. of *Briſtol*, to receive his debts due in *Virginia*, I deſire all perſons in arrears to him to make ſpeedy payment.

FRANCIS SMITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *June* laſt, a tall ſlim Mulatto man named *John Allen*, by trade a ſhoemaker; he is under articles of agreement for two years. Whoever will apprehend him, and deliver him to me, at *Norfolk*, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward.

JOHN MUIRHEAD.

RUN away from the ſubſcribet, in *Hanover* county, a Mulatto man ſlave named *Charles*, 22 years old, about 5 feet nine inches high, ſlim made, of a light complexion, has ſtraight hair, and has been uſed to work at the carpenter's buſineſs: He took with him a middle ſized black mare, neither docked or branded, but a little galled in the ſhoulders by carting: He has a blue ſearnought coat, and a ſgreen plains coat with metal buttons, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *North Carolina*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony FIVE POUNDS.

3 JOHN SNELSON.

WILLIA[illegible]RG, *October* 25, 1769.

Just imported [illegible] Sifters, *Capt.* Taylor, [illegible] don,

A NEW assortment [illegible] MILLINERY, and other goods, to be SOLD, at a very low advance, for *ready money* only, viz. a very genteel assortment of caps, ribband and *chenille* ſtomachers, a large aſſortment of necklaces, ear-rings, and ſprigs, paſte, pearl, and French ditto, fancy hair pins very pretty, gauze ruffles, tuckers, and ruffs, a variety of egrets, flower caps and feathers, artificial and baſket breaſt flowers, a genteel aſſortment of fans, paſte, tortoiſe-ſhell and horn combs, ivory and box ditto, ſmelling bottles, ivory bodkins, a very handſome aſſortment of paper boxes, pomatum eggs, and nutmeg graters, white cardinals, ſhades ditto, black and white bonnets, black ſatin cardinals, black, purple, crimſon and ſcarlet cloth ditto, cottons, white callico and humhums, a large aſſortment of faſhionable ribbands, ſatin and calimanco pumps, childrens Morocco ditto, boys ſhoes, ſilk and cotton hoſe, childrens ditto, ſilver thimbles, pins, needles, threads, tapes, bobbin, ſilk laces, black and white Chineſe netting ſilk, purple, kid, and lamb gloves, plaited ſtocks, ſilk handkerchiefs, bow and bunch wire, worſteads in grain, china tea-cups, coffee-cups and ſaucers, Queen's ditto, double jointed ſpectacles in iſh-ſkins, Iriſh linens, cloves, mace, nutmegs, raiſins, white ginger, ſaltpetre, toupee irons, ſcales, trunks and band boxes, and many other articles.

SARAH PITT.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT ſix hundred acres of good TOBACCO LAND, lying in *Lunenburg* county, late in the occupation of *Charles Jennings*, deceaſed, on *Nottaway* river. For terms apply to Mr. *Roger Atkinſon*, or to Mr. *Richard Hanſon*, or to the ſubſcriber, at *Hampton*.——Alſo about two hundred acres of LAND, with a houſe, formerly *Fowler's* ordinary, about 14 miles from *Peterſburg*. For terms apply to the above Gentlemen.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

NORFOLK, *October* 26, 1769.

Juſt imported in the ſhips Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *from* London, *and the* Bowman, *Capt.* Stevenſon, *from* Glaſgow, *and to be ſold reaſonable for ready money or ſhort credit, at their ſtore near the* Market-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; they have alſo a large quantity of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, and *Madeira* WINE, with which they will be glad to ſupply Gentlemen on the moſt reaſonable terms.

3 LOGAN, GILMOUR, and Comp[y].

AT the ACADEMY in *Leeds*, which is pleaſantly ſituated in the county of *York*, in *England*, young Gentlemen are genteely boarded, and diligently inſtructed in Engliſh, the claſſics, modern languages, penmanſhip, arithmetic, merchants accounts, mathematics, modern geography, experimental philoſophy, and aſtronomy, for Twenty Guineas *per annum*, if under twelve years of age, by Mr. *Aaron Grimſhaw*, and able maſters.

*** Drawing, muſic, and dancing, are extra charges. Due regard is paid to the young Gentlemens health, morals, and behaviour.

To be SOLD *at public auction, at the* Butterwood Spring, *in* Dinwiddie *county, on the firſt day of* January *next*,

About FOURTEEN very likely

NEGROES,

Part of which for ready money, the other part one year's credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity. Alſo the whole ſtock of horſes, cattle, and hogs, with the corn and fodder, working tools, &c. The whole is the eſtate of Capt. *Samuel Pryor*, deceaſed.

WILLIAM PRYOR, Adminiſtrator.

All thoſe indebted to the eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment. They will have no farther notice.

THE ſubſcriber has eight hundred acres of choice low grounds, in *Gloucester* county, to diſpoſe of, to any perſon who will give a ſuitable price, and will venture to promiſe the payments will be made eaſy and agreeable.

FRANCIS WILLIS.

MIDDLESEX, *October* 25, 1769.

A SINGLE MAN that underſtands teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, and comes well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

TAKEN up at the mouth of *Piankatank* river, part of a ſhip's maſt, with an old top-ſail and ſome rigging, which the owner may have by proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on *Gwyn's* Iſland.

WALTER KEEBLE.

To be SOLD *on* Tueſday *the 5th of* December *next, if fair, if otherwiſe, the next fair day*,

A TRACT of LAND (late the property of Mr. *John Smith*, of *Northumberland* county) lying in *New Kent* county, within 4 miles of the Court-houſe, and within 6 of *Littlepage's* Warehouſes, containing about 2000 acres; it is exceeding fine for corn, wheat, and tobacco, and in good order for cropping; it will be ſurveyed before the day of ſale and laid off in 8 equal lots. The overſeer *John Miller*, will ſhew the land to any perſon deſiring to view it before the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be ſold, forty SLAVES, large ſtocks of cattle, hogs, ſheep, horſes, corn, wheat, and fodder, with all the plantation utenſils. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the 5th of *April*, 1771, on giving bond with approved ſecurity to

WILLIAM COWNE,
P. W. CLAIBORNE.

N. B. Sixty SLAVES will be ſold at the ſame time and place, for twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Been*, Attornies for *Hyndman* & *Lancaſter*, merchants in *London*.

To be SOLD *on* Tueſday *the 13th of* December *next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of the late Mr.* E. P. Chamberlayne, *deceaſed*,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND, containing 800 acres, lying in the county of *Buckingham*, adjoining the land of Capt. *Richard Chamberlayne*. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, eight valuable SLAVES, ſtocks of cattle, hogs, horſes, corn, fodder, and the plantation tools. Twelve months credit will be allowed for the land, and five months for the ſlaves, &c. the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to

REBECCAH CHAMBERLAYNE,
R. S. TAYLOR,
P. W. CLAIBORNE, } Ex[rs].

KING GEORGE, *October* 20, 1769.

THOSE whom it may concern are deſired to take notice, that Mr. *Thomas Chinn*, of the county of *Fauquier*, has mortgaged a tract of land in the ſaid county, containing about 800 acres, to Mr. *Robert Scott*, of the town of *Dumfries* in the county of *Prince William*, which mortgage the ſaid *Scott* has aſſigned to me for a valuable conſideration; but as I underſtand the ſaid mortgage was not recorded according to law, I give this notice to forewarn all perſons from buying the ſaid land from the ſaid *Chinn*, I having ſome time ſince brought a ſuit in chancery in the county court of *Fauquier* againſt the ſaid *Chinn*, to foreclоſe his equity of redemption in the ſaid land.

JAMES HUNTER.

HANOVER Town, *Sept.* 14, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony early in the enſuing ſpring, gives this timeous notice, that all perſons indebted to Meſſ. *Cochrane, Donald*, and company, may come and ſettle their accounts with him betwixt and the firſt of *January* next, his reſidence in the colony after that time being very uncertain. As the accounts are now long due, he expects every perſon will give bonds for their reſpective balances, and ſecurity if required. Some diſputes having ariſen after Mr. *M'Donall* left the country, owing to thoſe indebted neglecting to ſettle with him, it is now expected every perſon concerned will pay proper regard to this advertiſement, as no diſcounts will afterwards be allowed. The outſtanding debts, at my departure, will be delivered over to Mr. *John Johnſon*, who is properly authorized to ſettle and collect the ſame.

tf. A. DONALD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *June* laſt, a large bodied dark bay mare, at a diſtance ſhe appears to be black, is about 14 and a half or 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock FRY or Fry, the brand is not at all times plainly to be obſerved; one of her hind foot locks is white, there is an uncommon large ſpace between her ears, her ears are large, has a buſhy hanging mane, and as ſome malicious perſon, a little time before ſhe run off, tied bruſh to her tail, and ſet fire to it, the hair upon her tail was ſhort, and of unequal lengths; ſhe had ſhoes upon her fore feet, ſaddle ſpots on her back, and the hair was off her breaſt, occaſioned by drawing in a ſingle chair. As the mare was bred by Col. *Fry*, on *Hardware* river, about ten miles to the ſouthward of *Charlotteſville*, it is imagined that ſhe has made up the country, and would go by *Bourke's* bridge, *Caroline* county, or *Carr's* bridge, on the borders of *Spotſylvania* and *Louiſa*. Any perſon who ſhall deliver the mare to Mr. *Neil M'Coull*, merchant, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS if delivered to Mr. *James Anderſon*, merchant, at *Portmicou*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Holt's Hole*, on *Rappahannock* river.

WILLIAM WODDROP.

STOLEN from Col. BERNARD MOORE's forge, on the night of the firſt of *Auguſt* laſt, a large bay mare, the brand, if any, forgot; ſhe has loſt one eye, has a buſhy mane and tail, with many ſaddle ſpots; ſhe paces faſt, and don't chooſe to go any other gait. I imagine ſhe was rode away by ſome Negro. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, at the ſaid forge, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN ELLIS.

To be SOLD, *on the 25th of* November, *at* Richmond *town*,

Twenty SLAVES.

Men, women, and boys, ten for ready money, and ten on ſix months credit, by JOHN PLUMMER.

MARYLAND, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his houſe, which ſtands about the diſtance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect. The price as before; two piſtoles for inoculation, and twenty ſhillings per week for board. As the ſickneſs is ſo trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings, current money, and may be inoculated with ſafety in any month, except *July* and *Auguſt*.

I ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciouſly dealt with. I flatter myſelf I have inoculated as many, and with as much ſucceſs as any man on the continent. Thoſe who intend coming, are deſired not to alter their diet, or uſe any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwiſe.

HENRY STEVENSON.

OCTOBER 9, 1769.

THERE is now in the gaol of *Stafford* county, a Negro fellow who anſwers by the name of DICK; he was committed *June* was twelve months, and continued in priſon two months, and was then delivered to a conſtable, and paſſed through the hands of ſeveral conſtables, and in ſome time after he was brought back again, I refuſed to have any thing to ſay to him. He tarried ſome time about the plantation, and then went off, and was gone a conſiderable time, was then ſent back by a ſecond mittimus by the name of *Jack*. After he had been in priſon the other two months the weather was ſo hard I was obliged to let him out and cloath him, ever ſince which time he has been out about the plantation: He is a ſmall fellow, and about 50 years of age; had on when firſt committed an old oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers; by what little *Engliſh* he talks, and by ſigns he makes, he belongs to one *William Helm*, as he expreſſes it, in *Maryland*. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges.

4 WILLIAM GARRARD, Gaoler.

BEING poſſeſſed of an over proportion of lands, with ſlaves, and in want of money to proſecute my trade with more credit and reputation than at preſent I am capable of doing I therefore propoſe ſelling the following tracts, viz. in *Mecklenburg* county one of 490, and another of 375 acres, both high ground, excellent ſoil for tobacco, and improved ſufficient for five hands each. In *Charlotte* county one of 800, a ſecond of 655, and a third of 400 acres; the firſt chiefly high ground, with a large plantation, and a ſufficient number of convenient houſes, in good order for ſeven or eight hands, and in quality equal to the *Finny* wood land, ſo univerſally remarkable for tobacco; the ſecond upon the river *Roanoke*, both high and low grounds, each kind exceeding fine, and improved with freſh cleared ground, under good fences, ſufficient for ſix hands; barns, &c. new and in good order, ſufficient for the ſame number of hands alſo; and the third upon a large creek, which affords low grounds about one quarter of the tract, the other three quarters high lands, and both in general very fine, has no improvements, except a ſmall houſe and plantation newly made.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe all, or either of the aforeſaid lands, may be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, upon *Finny Wood*, in *Charlotte* county.

MATTHEW MARABLE.

CHARLES CITY county, *Oct.* 15, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d of laſt month, a Mulatto boy named *William Hood*, about 16 years old, he is remarkably ſmart and ſenſible, and as he has been two voyages to ſea, will probably endeavour to get on board of ſome veſſel. He has ſeveral ſcars on his head, and his fore teeth are very broad; had on a ſhirt and trowſers, and a felt hat bound with ferrit. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining him, and whoever will apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, on applying to tf. HENRY MINSON.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from JAMES WHALEY, overſeer, TOM, a Negro Man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, and well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dreſs, was died brown cotton; he managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Mattatico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall receive the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by HENRY LEE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*s*. the Firſt Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.